

THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 12th JULY, 1866.

DEATHS.

At the North Devon Barracks, Hongkong, on the 6th July, CHARLOTTE PHILLIPS, aged 29 years.
At Hongkong, on the 7th July, JOHN DUCKSON, Gunner, R.A., aged 26 years.
At the Murray Barracks, Hongkong, on the 9th July, ELLEN CLARKE, Child, 20th Regiment, aged 1 year and 6 months.
At Macao, on the 10th July, JOHANN EDUARD EMIL, Son of William Gardner, Hamburg Tavern, Queen's Road, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 25 days.
At the British Hotel, Hongkong, on the 11th July, ELIZA, Wife of Henry John Carr, aged 49 years.
At the Victoria Hotel, Hongkong, on the 11th July, HENRY STOKES.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From our Overland Edition.)

Yokohama.—Convention between foreign powers and Japan.—The Shogun.—Collision between Russians and Japanese at Saghalien.—News from Nagasaki.—Peking.—Loss of Kansuh to China.—Banditti in the Northern frontier.—Small pox in Peking.—The weather.—The Nien-fei near Chingkiang.—Meeting at Hangchow.—Shanghai.—Unrest in Commercial circles.—The French concession.—Foghorn.—Hongkong.—Sentence of death passed on pirates.—Heavy storm on the 8th and 9th instants.—Action against the Commercial Bank.—Trade reports for China during 1865.

From Japan we have news to the 28th ultimo. The following paragraphs from the Northern papers contain all that is likely to interest our readers:—

YOKOHAMA. We have received advices from this port to the 28th instant, containing amongst other news a summary of the convention concluded on the 25th. ultimo, between the English, French, American, Dutch and Japanese plenipotentiaries. It is proof of the far greater liberality and intelligence of the Japanese than the Chinese government, that a system of bonded warehouses has been consented to, though the details have yet to be arranged. The system of monetary exchange is to be revised, and all foreign coin or bullion in gold or silver exchanged value for value. Art. vii guarantees complete liberty to any Japanese subject to trade with foreigners, either in Japan, or abroad, subject, in the latter case, to the grant of a passport under the proclamation recently issued by the Gorgio. The duty leviable on raw silk is fixed at 75 baos, and on tea at 3.50 per hundred catties. The negotiations between Chosiu and the Tycoon are reported broken off; the former relying on the support of Satsuma. The *Japan Times* has the following comments on the present aspect of affairs:—

"The position of affairs in the South is without improvement. H. M. S. *Cornwall* arrived yesterday from Nagasaki, and by her we have news from Shimonoseki. Our informant, who has lately been at that port for some time, reports that Chosiu, considering the demands of the Shogun absurd (the cession of a large part of his territory and his own disgrace) has definitely and positively refused them, and is perfectly ready to maintain his position by force of arms. He is, it is now well known, supported by Satsuma. The following document, purporting to be addressed by that Prince to the Shogun, has been placed in our hands, and though we cannot vouch for its authenticity, the source from which we obtain it renders it difficult for us entirely to discredit it. It runs thus:—

"Some years ago, on the occasion of a bad harvest in my dominions, I borrowed 3,000,000 bags of supplementary rice, (or rice to supplement my wants) from Matsudaira Daigen no Daibu (Chosiu). The said person has now fallen under Imperial (your) displeasure and must suffer much inconvenience. I wish, therefore, to purchase, in all ports and harbours, and convenient places, 3,000,000 bags of rice to return his kindness with. This report is therefore made."

"We do not in the least degree believe that Satsuma ever borrowed the above-mentioned rice, but the document is interesting as a specimen of Japanese diplomacy. The Shogun has already paid a million and a half of dollars as a penalty for the fault of Chosiu in firing on foreign ships in the Straits of Shimonoseki; it would be heaping Pelion on Ossa if he were now to allow himself to be taken in by this shallow artifice, and permit Satsuma to provision the Prius of Nagato with rice purchased at his enemy's ports."

"HAKODATI.—Reports have been received from this port of a collision between the Japanese and Russians, at Saghalien; in which several of the latter were killed. It appears that a sledging party of Japanese were carried by the *clan* of their dogs into a Russian encampment. The troops began to beat the intruders, and the latter drew their swords and killed five of their adversaries."

"FROM NAGASAKI we learn that the steamer *Ottento-sama* has been sold to the Japanese for \$50,000—it is reported, to Chosiu. If so, some ill-feeling is likely

to be caused, as he is at war with the Tycoon, and to sell him vessels is clearly to afford him aid. The *Higo* has also been sold for \$40,000, but our correspondent does not give us the name of the buyer. The *Yeddo* is also reported to have been sold. Exchange is at the rate of 3 itz. for \$1. Rice \$5½ per picul at Custom House and about 4 tempas a catty in the town. Our correspondent suggests that the import of rice from China would prove remunerative if it were retained in Nagasaki, instead of being disposed of in a lump."

By private letters from Peking we learn that matters in the North are in a very disturbed state. Our correspondent says:—Kansuh is apparently hopelessly lost to China and a Mahomedan rule is established there. Brigandage continues rife in Manchuria, and Wen Seang with his disciplined troops has gained no great success. The rebels are well mounted, and flit about amongst the hills, keeping out of his way, and creating the greatest confusion in that part of the empire. The Mongolian frontier especially towards Ku-pai K'on is also infested by banditti which renders travelling in that part of the country extremely unsafe."

We regret to learn by the same advices that small pox is prevalent in Peking. One European, viz., Mr. Henning, Student Interpreter at the Russian Legation had died of it. No other deaths amongst the foreign residents are recorded.

The weather in Peking has been extremely warm; the thermometer ranging about 100 Fahrenheit.

From the *North-China Daily News* we learn that there are fresh disturbances at Nanking. The Nienfei have assembled in considerable force in the upper portion of this province, and are even said to have penetrated within sixty miles of the northern bank of the Yangtze, opposite Chinkiang. This, if it be correct, is a rather serious announcement, as it implies their presence in the heart of the salt districts. It had been considered that Li-hungchang, with his disciplined troops, possessed sufficient force to crush any rebel army that could assemble against him, and that, though much damage might have been done before the arrival of his troops at the scene of action, their success was certain. The event however has not justified these anticipations. Whether well or ill disciplined, his troops are commanded by men who are utterly ignorant of the simplest word of command, and the defeat which they have incurred was, under these circumstances, inevitable. They have lost several guns and a large number of Enfield rifles; the prestige of the rebels has advanced correspondingly, and the confidence of the population in their protectors has been shaken.

A mutiny is spoken of among the garrison at Hangchow, on the plea, of course, of arrears of pay. The disaffected troops have either been sent, or gone of their own accord, to Ningpo, where they have been guilty of many excesses, causing infinite annoyance to the inhabitants and anxiety to the officials.

From Shanghai itself there is no very important news. The following paragraphs from the *Overland Herald Market Report* may interest some of our readers:—

"Rumours of unfavourable advices to a later date than those brought by the Mail received at Chefoo via Kiachta, continue to create uneasiness, though they are not credited. The establishment of the Indo-European and Kiachta lines of telegraph, enables the receipt of so late advices, that the intelligence brought by the papers is always far in arrear. In effect, details of the numerous minor failures which the suspension of the bays and large houses named must have caused, have yet to arrive; the names of the principals only are given in the *London and China Express* of the 17th May. The suspension of the Commercial Bank and the announced determination to wind it up, must of course cause some distress. The instructions however, we learn, not to press realisation and this wise order will no doubt prove advantageous to the bank's estate and modify the inconvenience which the sudden suspension, here as well as elsewhere, cannot fail to create."

The collection of the taxes on the French concession to which, as we mentioned in our last issue, the Chinese so strongly object, has been suspended until further date regarding them can be arrived at. The blame for the recent deadlock is thrown on Mr. ORTMANS, the late Secretary, on whose assurance that the Chinese were delighted at the anticipation of the coming imposts, the Council seem to have relied; whereas no steps, apparently, had been taken to ascertain their feelings on the subject, or to forewarn them of the intended measure. The consequence was that an exaggerated impression of the tax got abroad, and all the shop keepers in the settlement, conceiving themselves menaced, combined to resist payment. They of course gained their object; the taxes have been temporarily abandoned, and the excitement has been partially allayed. The Council have however, determined to make a new arrangement, with a view to their

re-imposition on a more equitable basis. We cannot but think it would be better to leave the recusants alone, for a while. A visit by the municipal officers so immediately after the late fracas, will renew an excitement which should be allowed to completely subside before any further steps are taken.

From Foochow there is no news. 117,000 piculs of Tea had been exported up to the 23d June.

The chief matters of local interest at Hongkong have been the sentences of death passed upon the five pirates identified as concerned in the late attack upon the *Carl* and *Cesar*. A typhoon of which the outer edge apparently passed over Hongkong took place on the 6th and 7th instants doing however no considerable damage. A few ships off the port were dismasted and fears are entertained for the safety of others. The centre of the typhoon is supposed to have been about 250 miles to the Southward of Hongkong.

Messrs Bourjain Hubner and other firms have commenced actions against the Commercial Bank. Such a course may be justifiable but it is generally looked upon as damaging to their own as well as other interests, as the estate will thereby be probably made bankrupt which will be ruinous to all parties. His Lordship reserved his decision in the case till yesterday. It is favourable to the plaintiffs but few will regret to see them suffer by their own folly after it has been made clear that the wisest policy was to wait till the arrival of the news per next mail.

In reviewing the "Reports on the Trade at the Ports in China open by treaty to Foreign trade, for the year 1865," we propose discussing, first, each item *separatim*, as laid down in the table of contents. In adopting this course we believe that simplicity of arrangement will be combined with facility of reference; and if, after tracing effects, we proceed to develop their causes, it is to be hoped that the conclusions at which we arrive may be found of material service to the majority of our readers.

First in order then, in accordance with our plan, we take the "Extract from the Inspector General's Despatch No. 133, to the Tsung-lee Yamen." From this we learn that since 1861—when only three offices of Customs had been placed—under the supervision of Commissioners—the system has been extended to each of the Treaty Ports, with the exception of Keungchow and Nanking, and there are now fourteen establishments under the direction of the Inspectorate, employing some three hundred and ninety Europeans of various nationalities, and nearly a thousand Chinese.

The further paragraphs in Mr Harr's introduction we will take into consideration when discussing the various articles to which each separate clause refers.

Let us now examine Statements I., II., and III.; pages 7, 10, and 11. Statement I. shows us that during the first year, from 1st October 1860 to 30th June 1861, there are four ports only open, viz.:—Shanghai, Canton, Swatow, and Ningpo. We will follow these ports through the first, second, third, fourth and fifth years of their career. Commencing with Shanghai, therefore, (office established in 1854), we find that the total of Import and Export amounted, during the first year 1861, to Tls. 1,170,126; that this had increased during the second year, 1862, to Tls. 3,296,243; in the third year, 1863, to Tls. 3,297,719; in the fourth year, 1864, it decreased to Tls. 2,119,944; and in the fifth year, 1865, was further reduced to Tls. 2,062,213. The total of Import and Export for Canton amounted during the same periods to—for 1861 Tls. 1,072,902; for 1862 to 1,152,702; for 1863 to 1,189,523; and in 1864 a decrease occurred, the amount being Tls. 708,674; in 1865 there was a further reduction, the sum being Tls. 701,816. Swatow, in 1861 realised Tls. 143,470; in 1862, Tls. 223,082; in 1863, Tls. 322,332; in 1864, Tls. 343,827; and in 1865, a decrease was apparent, though not to a great extent, the amount being Tls. 337,404. Ningpo showed in 1861, Tls. 145,264; in 1862, Tls. 263,862; in 1863, a decrease to Tls. 215,611; in 1864, a rise to Tls. 370,063; and in 1865, a slight fall from the previous years, Tls. 375,202.

It will thus be seen that the Shanghai trade increased from 1861 to 1862, to the extent of Tls. 2,126,117; from 1862 to 1863, to the extent of Tls. 1,476, and the previous year, being an improvement of Tls. 2,127,593 upon 1861.

From 1863 to 1864, there was a diminution of receipts, the total amount realising only Tls. 2,119,944. This was an

increase on the first year of Tls. 949,818; but a decrease on 1862 of Tls. 1,176,299; and on 1863 of Tls. 1,177,775. In 1865 the value was only Tls. 2,062,213; being an increase on the first year of Tls. 892,087; and a reduction on the third, and fourth years, respectively, of Tls. 1,234,030 and Tls. 57,731.

With reference to Canton, it will be seen that from 1861 to 1862, there was an increase of Tls. 80,200; from 1862 to 1863, a further increase of Tls. 116,621, on 1861, and of Tls. 36,821, on 1862. From 1863 to 1864 the amount was reduced to Tls. 798,674, being less by Tls. 274,228 than 1861; Tls. 354,028 than 1862; and Tls. 390,849 than 1863. From 1864 to 1865, a still further diminution is observable, the sum realised being only Tls. 701,816; showing a decrease on 1861, of Tls. 371,086; on 1862 of Tls. 450,886; on 1863 of Tls. 487,707; and on 1864 of Tls. 96,858.

Swatow evinces a steady progression during the whole period, with the exception of the last year, when the receipts are only less by a small amount than those for 1864. The increase from 1861 to 1862 was Tls. 79,612; from 1862 to 1863, Tls. 99,850; from 1863 to 1864, Tls. 20,395; and the decrease in 1865 only Tls. 5,923, being an actual increase over 1861 of Tls. 193,934.

Ningpo displays consistent advancement with the exceptions of the third and last periods, when the falling off is too insignificant to call for much comment. In 1862 the customs revenue increased upon that of 1861 to the extent of Tls. 118,598; in 1863 it subsided to the amount of Tls. 48,251; in 1864 it rose to Tls. 370,063, being Tls. 232,799 over that of 1861; Tls. 115,201 over that of 1862; and Tls. 163,432 over that of 1863. In 1865 it became slightly reduced, realising only Tls. 375,202; but this, though a falling off from the previous year of Tls. 3,861, is still a considerable and satisfactory increase upon the amounts collected at this Port during the previous periods.

(To be continued.)

"HONOR to whom honor is due" should always be rendered; and we publish with no small pleasure the following notice promulgated by the district Magistrate of Foochow. Such a man would be invaluable in this colony. Did he reside here his rest would be broken and his peace would be marred by the reflections that the roads at Macao are actually far ahead of those in our own little island in the matter of freedom from nuisances. "Comparisons are odorous," says Mr. PATERSON, and so far as Hongkong goes in this matter her blunder is apt to be.

Chin, Min District Magistrate notifies as follows:—

It is one of the standing regulations that the streets and lanes about the place must be kept clean and in good order, besides that the houses in Foochow are very closely packed together, and the public street already crowded to excess; in spite of this, however, there are certain vagabonds who are in the habit of erecting stalls, and piling up accumulations of rubbish at every crossing and narrow part of the road, so that it is almost impossible to go in or out of the city without brushing up against and jostling people, some ignorant persons too, broom, shoes, and dirty under-linen, across the road to dry, and by this means greatly inconvenience officials in chairs or on horseback on their way through the city; such proceedings are moreover positive nuisances.

The District Magistrate therefore feels it his duty, while directing the local constables to publish his order on the subject, to issue at the same time the present stringent Notification, and he expects people of all classes will fully understand that the streets must be kept clean and in good order, that stalls cannot be erected, rubbish accumulated or urinals established, and that people will not be permitted to do as they please with regard to hanging out their clothes to dry in lanes and alleys, and so, by obstructing the highway, interfere with the traffic in and out of the city. After this Notification has been published, it will be the duty of the several constables to impinge at once any one infringing the law in this respect, when he will be arrested and punished with the utmost severity. If the constables dare to connive at any offence of the kind, and thus originate a disturbance, they will be equally liable to punishment.

Let everyone therefore obey with awe the special injunctions contained in the foregoing Notification.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

(From our Overland Edition.)

The P. & O. steamer *Deiwin*, from Bombay with dates to the 15th, Galle 21st, Penang 23rd, and Singapore the 28th June, arrived in Hongkong on 4th instant. She brought the European mail of 26th May, and London telegrams to 12th June.

YOKOHAMA, 27th JUNE.

About 500 bales go forward to Europe on Japanese account. The settlements for the season 1865-66 are 11,592 bales, against 16,581 bales the previous season. There are about 3,000 bales in Yedo, and 1,000 bales on our own market, remaining in stock.

About 750 piculs of Tea had been settled since the last report, principally consisting of the New Season's crop. The prices for medium tip fine kinds ranging from \$1 to 39.

Exports from 1st January, 1866, 106,600 lbs. 1865, 238,000 lbs. Stock, 2,500 piculs. Imports.—T. R. Cambrics, 1,250 piculs. Habit, and Medium Cloths, 26 piculs. Camlets, 2,000 piculs. Lastris—Plain and Figured, 100 piculs. Exchange.—Private Bills on London, 4s. 7½ d. to 4s. 7½ d. for six months' sight.

KIUKIANG, 27th JUNE 1866.

Black Teas.—After the departure of the last mail, buyers held off the market, but since then, owing to the eagerness of holders, considerable purchases have been made at a reduction of Tls. 4 upon the market rates. For the last four days, however, buyers have kept out of the market, in consequence of the very unfavorable advices received.

Quotations were—Ninghows, common to fair, Tls. 25.5 to 31; Hollows, fair, Tls. 24. Exports from 1st January to 30th June, 1866, 45,772 packages. Do, 1865, 7,549.

Stock, 4,000 packages.

Green Teas.—There has been only one small chop of Kinkung-picked Tea shipped since the last report, and beyond this nothing has been done. First arrivals are looked for towards the end of August.

Exchange.—The French Mail arrived, so much uneasiness prevailed that little was done except in documentary paper. The advices have restored cheerfulness, and a fair business has been done to-day, though many sellers are holding off for lower rates. Closing prices were—Bank Rate, 6 months' 6s. 2½ d. nominal. First Class Credits 6s. 4½ d. to 6s. 4½ d. 60 Hongkong Bank on demand, 27½ per cent. Private, 15 days' sight, 28½ per cent. dict. On Calcutta and Bombay 3 days' sight, Rupees 297, quite nominal.

Bullion, &c.—Mexican Dollars Tls. 71.75 per 100. Carols Dollars (No. 1) Tls. 71.45 per 100. Silver, 7 B. Tls. 114.10 per 100. Gold, 100 B. Tls. 101.50 per 100. Gold Bars (Peking) Tls. 101.50 per 100. Taela Shanghai weight. Copper Cash, 1.450 per Tael.

Freights.—The "City of Aberdeen" had to lower her rate to 24, at which the "Buridan" filled, but the current price for Teas for London is now 43.00. There are fourteen ships loading here, and one in Hongkong at 48. The "Highflyer" has related here and is under dispatch. The "Trebolgan" is still up for Liverpool at 42.10s. for Co ton.

Arrivals.—From London—"Helen Nicholson" and "Westminster." From Hongkong—"Helen Nicholson" and "Buridan." From Hankow—"Hoang Hin," "Sir Lancelot," "Fire Queen" and "Gossamer." From Canton—"Peking" and "Gossamer." From Shanghai—"Helen Nicholson" and "Buridan." From Foochow—"Helen Nicholson" and "Buridan." From Amoy—"Helen Nicholson" and "Buridan." From Swatow—"Helen Nicholson" and "Buridan." From Ningpo—"Helen Nicholson" and "Buridan." From Canton—"Helen Nicholson" and "Buridan." From Hongkong—"Helen Nicholson" and "Buridan." From Hankow—"Helen Nicholson" and "Buridan." From Canton—"Helen Nicholson" and "Buridan." From Shanghai—"Helen Nicholson" and "Buridan." From Foochow—"Helen Nicholson" and "Buridan." From Amoy—"Helen Nicholson" and "Buridan." From Swatow—"Helen Nicholson" and "Buridan." From Ningpo—"Helen Nicholson" and "Buridan." From Canton—"Helen Nicholson" and "Buridan." From Hongkong—"Helen Nicholson" and "Buridan." From Hankow—"Helen Nicholson" and "Buridan." 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...the stock was being accumulated to meet the demand for the new crop. The market was very quiet, and the prices were generally higher than in the previous month. The weather was very hot, and the crops were in good condition. The market was very quiet, and the prices were generally higher than in the previous month. The weather was very hot, and the crops were in good condition. The market was very quiet, and the prices were generally higher than in the previous month. The weather was very hot, and the crops were in good condition.

London, Sydney, Melbourne, Paris and Edinburgh. We fear that years must elapse before the assets can be gathered together. So far as the Calcutta and Bombay Management of recent years is concerned, there is little room for censure. It is true that the Calcutta Branch is under large advances on Indigo concerns, we hope that arrangements may be made to carry them on for a time, so as to secure the outlay on this year's crop. But we fear that the Bank's failure will injuriously affect those who are intimately connected with Indigo Estates and dependent on the Agra Bank for assistance. The distress which will be caused by the suspension of this Bank can hardly be over-estimated. It will take many years to wipe out the misery which this sad failure must entail. Perhaps, some re-assuring news may come from England, but at present there can be no doubt that we are standing in the shadow of a great misfortune.

THE SAME.

It will be seen from the High Court reports which we publish this morning, that the Advocate General has obtained an order from Mr. Justice Phear that the Calcutta Branch of the Agra and Masterman's Bank be wound up by the Court, and that the present Acting Manager, Mr. Cochrane, has been appointed as provisional liquidator, furnishing security to the amount of Rs. 50,000. This will enable parties, who have securities with the Bank, to release the same after paying the Bank's lien upon them. The money received by the liquidator is to be paid into an account which will be opened with the Bank of Bengal, but against which the liquidator will have no power to draw. The arrangement proposed by the Advocate General and sanctioned by the Court, was necessary in order to free the numerous securities the Bank holds against certain advances, and will be so far a relief to the parties concerned.

There are no means of realising yet the full extent of the disaster to which this great failure must give rise. We shall doubtless hear soon enough of the heavy losses which have fallen upon shareholders and depositors in the Mofussil, but the most bitter tidings will be those which each succeeding mail from Europe will carry here. We shall hear of veterans of both the Services having lost the hard-earned savings of years—years spent under the heat, the weariness and all the drawbacks of an Indian climate, in order that at length they might be enabled to return to their native land, and to enjoy the fruits of their competence and thankful rest in England. In one fell swoop the result of this toil of years has been carried away, and many an old soldier will be left in the evening of life to fight against those cruel enemies—disease and want. But sad as will be the case of many who had hoped, after years of exile, to enjoy a happy independence in their native land, there will be a sadder picture to contemplate; and that is the fate of those poor widows and orphans who are solely dependent upon the property which they hold in shares of the Bank. Not only will their late incomes be swept away, but as shareholders they will be liable for all further calls. Many a household where sorrow never entered, has its shadow upon the threshold now. It is terrible to think of the wide-spread misery that inevitably must accrue from this disaster. Great as was the ruin occasioned by the failure of the Bank, the failure of the great Agency Houses—the North-Western and the Union Bank—it will have been as nothing in magnitude, we fear, to that which has now been brought about by the suspension of the Agra Bank.—*Idem*, June 16.

THE JAPANESE CONVENTION.

The Representatives of Great Britain, France, the United States of America, and Holland, having received from their respective Governments identical instructions for the modification of the Tariff of Import and Export duties contained in the Trade Regulations annexed to the Treaties concluded by the aforesaid Powers with the Japanese Government in 1858, which modification is provided for by the VIIth of those Regulations.

And the Japanese Government having given the said Representatives, during their visit to Osaka in November 1865, a written engagement to proceed immediately to the Revision of the Tariff in question, on the general basis of a duty of five per cent on the value of all articles Imported or Exported.

And the Government of Japan being desirous of affording a fresh proof of their wish to promote trade and to cement the friendly relations which exist between their country and foreign nations.

His Excellency Midzuno Izumi no Kami, a member of the Gorōji and a Minister of Foreign Affairs has been furnished by the Government of Japan, with the necessary powers to conclude with the Representatives of the above named four Powers, that is to say:

Of Great Britain.
Sir Harry S. Parkes, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.
Of France.
Monsieur Leon Roches, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of the French in Japan.
Of the United States of America.
A. L. C. Portman, Esquire, Charge d'Affaires ad interim.
And of Holland.
Monsieur Dirk de Graeff van Polsbroek, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Political Agent and Consul General of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

The following Convention comprising Twelve Articles.

ARTICLE I.

The contracting Parties declare in the names of their respective Sovereigns that they accept, and they hereby do formally accept as binding on the subjects of their respective Governments and the citizens of their respective countries, the Tariff hereby established and annexed to the present convention.

This Tariff is substituted not only for the original tariff attached to the Treaties concluded with the above named four Powers, but also for the special Conventions and arrangements relative to the same Tariff, which have been entered into at different dates up to this date between the Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States, on one side and the Japanese Government on the other.

The new Tariff shall come into effect in the port of Kanagawa (Yokohama) on the first day of July next, and in the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi on the first day of the following month.

ARTICLE II.

The Tariff attached to this convention being incorporated from the date of its signature in the Treaties concluded between Japan and the above named four Powers, is subject to revision on the first day of July 1867.

Two years however, after the signing of the present convention, any of the contracting parties, on giving six months' notice to the others may claim a readjustment of the duties on Tea and Silk on the basis of five per cent on the average value of these articles, during the three years last preceding. On the demand also of any of the contracting parties, the duty on timber may be changed from an *ad valorem* to a specific rate six months after the signature of this convention.

ARTICLE III.

The Permit fee hitherto levied under the VIIth Regulation attached to the above named Treaties, is hereby abolished. Permits for the landing or shipment of cargo will be required as formerly, but will hereafter be issued free of charge.

ARTICLE IV.

On the first day of July next at the Port of Kanagawa (Yokohama) and on and from the first day of October next at the Ports of Nagasaki and Hakodadi, the Japanese Government will be prepared to warehouse imported goods on the application of the importer or owner, without payment of duty. The Japanese will be responsible for the safe custody of the goods, so long as they remain in their charge, and will accept all the precautions necessary to render them immune against fire. When the owner or importer wishes to remove the goods from the warehouse he must pay the duties fixed by the Tariff, but if he should wish to re-export them, he may do so without payment of duty. Storage charges will be in either case be paid on delivery of the goods. The amount of these charges, together with the regulations necessary for the management of the said Warehouses will be established by the common consent of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE V.

All articles of Japanese production may be conveyed from any place in Japan to the Ports open to foreign trade free of any tax or transit duty other than the usual tolls levied equally on all traffic for the maintenance of roads or navigation.

ARTICLE VI.

In conformity with those articles of the Treaties concluded between Japan and Foreign Powers which stipulate for the circulation of foreign coin at its corresponding weight in native coin of the same description, dollars have hitherto been received at the Japanese Custom house in payment of duties at their weight in Boos, (commonly called Ichiboo), that is to say, at a rate of three hundred and eleven boos per hundred dollars. The Japanese Government, being, however, desirous to alter this practice, and to abstain from all interference in the exchange of native for foreign coin, and being also anxious to meet the wants both of native and foreign commerce by securing an adequate issue of native coin, have already determined to enlarge the Japanese Mint as to admit of the Japanese Government exchanging into native coin of the same intrinsic value, less only the cost of coining, at the places named for this purpose, all foreign coin or bullion in gold or silver that may at any time be tendered to them by foreigners or Japanese. It being essential, however, to the execution of this measure, that the various Powers with whom Japan has concluded Treaties should first consent to modify the stipulations in those Treaties which relate to the currency, the Japanese Government will at once propose to those Powers the adoption of the necessary modification in the said stipulations, and on receiving their concurrence will be prepared from the 1st of January 1868 to carry the above measure into effect.

The rates to be charged as the cost of coining shall be determined hereafter by the common consent of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to put a stop to certain abuses and inconveniences complained of at the open Ports, relative to the transaction of business at the Custom-house, the landing and shipping of cargoes and the hiring of boats, coolies, servants, &c., the contracting parties have agreed that the Governor at each open port shall at once enter into negotiations with the foreign Consuls with a view to the establishment, by mutual consent, of such regulations as shall effectually put an end to these abuses and inconveniences and afford all possible facility and security both to the operations of trade and to the transactions of individuals.

It is hereby stipulated that in order to protect merchandise from exposure to weather, those regulations shall include the covering in at each port of one or more of the landing places used by foreigners for landing or shipping cargo.

ARTICLE VIII.

Any Japanese subject shall be free to purchase either in the open Ports of Japan or abroad, every description of sailing or steam-vessel intended to carry either passengers or cargo; but ships of war may only be obtained under the authorization of the Japanese Government.

All foreign vessels purchased by Japanese subjects shall be registered as Japanese vessels on payment of a fixed duty of three boos per ton for steamers and one boos per ton for sailing vessels. The tonnage of each vessel shall be proved by the Foreign Register of ships which shall be exhibited through the Consul of the party interested, on the demand of the Japanese Authorities, and shall be certified by the Consul as authentic.

ARTICLE IX.

In conformity with the Treaties concluded between Japan and the aforesaid Powers, and with the special arrangements made by the Emperors of the Japanese Government in their note to the British Government of the 6th June 1862, and in their note to the French Government of 6th of October of the same year, all the restrictions on trade, and intercourse between foreigners and Japanese alluded to in the aforesaid notes, have been entirely removed, and proclamations to this effect, have already been published by the Government of Japan.

The latter, however, do not hesitate to declare that Japanese merchants and traders of all classes are at liberty to trade directly, and without the interference of Government officers, with foreign merchants, not only at the open ports of Japan, but also in all foreign countries on being authorised to leave their country in manner provided for in Article X of the present convention, without being subject to higher taxation by the Japanese Government than that levied on the

native trading classes of Japan in their ordinary transactions with each other.

And they further declare that all Daimios or persons in the employ of Daimios are free to visit on the same conditions any foreign country, as well as all the open Ports of Japan, and to trade there with foreigners as they please, without the interference of any Japanese officer, provided always they submit to the existing Police regulations and to the payment of the established duties.

ARTICLE X.

All Japanese subjects may ship goods to or from any open Port in Japan or to and from the Ports of any Foreign Power either in vessels owned by Japanese or in the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan. Furthermore, on being provided with Passports through the proper Department of the Government in the manner specified in the Proclamation of the Japanese Government dated the twenty-third day of May, 1866, all Japanese subjects may travel to any foreign country for purposes of study or trade. They may also accept employment in any capacity on board the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan.

Japanese in the employ of foreigners may obtain Government passports to go abroad on application to the Governor of any open Port.

ARTICLE XI.

The Government of Japan will provide all the Ports open to Foreign trade, with such lights, buoys or beacons as may be necessary to render the navigation of the approaches to the said Ports safe.

ARTICLE XII.

The undersigned bear of opinion that it is unnecessary that this Convention should be submitted to their respective Governments, for ratification, before it comes into operation, it will accordingly take effect on and from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Each of the Contracting Parties having the approval of his Government to the Convention shall make known the same to the others and the communication in writing of this approval shall take the place of a formal exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof the above named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Yedo in the English, French, Dutch, and Japanese languages, this twenty-fifth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

[L.S.] HARRY S. PARKES,
Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.
[L.S.] LEON ROCHES,
Ministre Plenipotentiaire de S. M. L'Empereur des Francais, au Japon.
[L.S.] A. L. C. PORTMAN,
Charge d'Affaires a. i. of the United States, in Japan.
[L.S.] D. DE GRAEFF VAN POLSBROEK,
Politiek Agent en Consul General der Nederlanden in Japan.
[L.S.] MIDZUNO IDZUMI NO KAMI.

IMPORTS.—CLASS I.

	Boos.	Cts.
Canvas and Cotton duck, 10 yds.	0	25
Cotton, raw, 100 catties	1	25
Cotton, Manufactures		
Shirts, grey, white, and twilled		
white, spotted or figured; drills		
and jeans; white broadsides;		
T-cloths, cambrics, muslins,		
lawns, dimities, guiltings, cot-		
tonets. All the above goods		
dyed, printed, cottons, chintzes,		
and furnitures:—		
A not exceeding 34 in. wide 10 yds.	0	75
" " " " " " " " " "	0	50
D " " " " " " " " " "	0	10
E " " " " " " " " " "	0	11
F " " " " " " " " " "	0	17
Taffeta class not exceeding 31 in.	0	25
exceeding 31 inches, and not		
exceeding 43 inches.	0	25
Fustians—as Cotton Velvets,		
Velveteens—Satin, Satinets and		
Cotton damasks, not exceed-		
ing 40 inches	0	20
Ginghams, not exceeding 31 inches	0	6
" " " " " " " " " "	0	9
Handkerchiefs, per dozen	0	5
Cotton Yarn, plain and dyed per		
100 catties	5	00
Flints	0	12
Glass, Window, box of 100 sq. ft.	0	35
Rhinoceros Horns 100 catties	3	50
Ivory Elephants teeth all qualities	15	00
Linen all qualities, 10 yds.	0	20
Mating floor, roll of 40 yds.	0	75

METALS.

	Boos.	Cts.
Copper and Brass in slabs, sheets		
" " " " " " " " " "	3	50
Yellow metal Munz, do. Sheath-		
ing nails	2	50
Iron manufactured, rod, bars, nails	0	30
" " " " " " " " " "	0	15
" " " " " " " " " "	0	6
" " " " " " " " " "	0	80
Lead, Pigs	0	80
" " " " " " " " " "	1	00
Spelter and Zinc	0	00
Steel	0	60
Tin	3	00
Tin Plates, box not exceeding 90	0	70
catties		
Quicksilver, 100 catties	6	00
Rattans	0	45
Rhubarb	1	00
Sandal Wood	1	25
Sapan Wood	0	40
Sugar brown and black	0	40
White,	0	75
Candy and Loaf	1	80
Tobacco 100 catties	1	80
Vermilion	9	00
Woolen manufactures, broad		
habit, medium, narrow, not		
exceeding 34 inches 10 yards,	0	60
Not exceeding 55 " " "	1	00
Exceeding 55 " " "	1	25
Spanish Stripes	0	75
Cassimeres, flannels, long ella	6	45
Camlets, Dutch	0	75
English	0	40
Lastings, crape lastings and woad		
sted, craped, Merinos and all		
other woolen goods not clas-		
sed		
A not exceeding 34 in.	0	30
B exceeding " " "	0	45
Woolen and cotton mixtures not		
exceeding 34 " " "	0	30
exceeding 34 " " "	0	45
Blankets and horsecloths 10 cat	0	60
Woolen Yarn, plain and dyed		
100	10	00

CLASS II.—(DUTY FREE GOODS.)

All animals used for food or draught. Anchors, Chain, Cables, Coal, Foreign clothing not being articles named in this tariff; Gold and Silver, coined and uncoined; Grain, Flour, Saltpeetre, Printed Books, Salt Meat, Tar Pitch, Tea-lead and Travelling Baggage.

CLASS III.—(PROHIBITED.)

Opium.

CLASS IV.—(SUBJECT TO AD VALOREM.)

Numerous articles as: Arms, Watches and Clocks, Cutlery, Gold and Silver Lace, Jewellery, Wines and Spirituous Liquors and other unenumerated goods.

NOTE.

According to the VIII article of the Convention of Yedo, a duty will be charged on the sale of foreign vessels to Japanese of three boos per ton for Steamers, and one boos per ton for Sailing vessels.

EXPORT TARIFF.

	Boos.	Cts.
Coal,		
Cotton (raw)	2	25
Coir,	0	45
Hemp,	2	00
Iron (Japanese)	0	60
Singlass,	2	25
Oil (Fish)	0	30
" (Seed)	1	05
Rags,	0	15
Sea-weed (uncut)	0	30
Sea-weed (cut)	0	60
Seed (Rape)	0	45
" Sesamum,	0	90
SILK		
Raw and thrown,	75	00
Tanna or Dupioni,	20	00
Noshi or skein,	7	50
Floss,	20	00
Cocoons, pierced,	7	00
" unpierced,	12	00
Waste Silk and	2	25
Waste Cocoons,	2	25
Silk Worms' Eggs, sheet	75	00
TEA—		
100 catties	3	50
Quality known as Baricha		
when exported from Nagas-		
saki only, 100 catties.....	0	75
Tobacco Leaf,	0	75
Wax, Cut or prepared,	1	50
" Bees,	2	50

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Sea-weed (uncut)	0	30
Sea-weed (cut)	0	60
Seed (Rape)	0	45
" Sesamum,	0	90
SILK		
Raw and thrown,	75	00
Tanna or Dupioni,	20	00
Noshi or skein,	7	50
Floss,	20	00
Cocoons, pierced,	7	00
" unpierced,	12	00
Waste Silk and	2	25
Waste Cocoons,	2	25
Silk Worms' Eggs, sheet	75	00
TEA—		
100 catties	3	50
Quality known as Baricha		
when exported from Nagas-		
saki only, 100 catties.....	0	75
Tobacco Leaf,	0	75
Wax, Cut or prepared,	1	50
" Bees,	2	50

CLASS II.—(DUTY FREE GOODS.)

All animals used for food or draught. Anchors, Chain, Cables, Coal, Foreign clothing not being articles named in this tariff; Gold and Silver, coined and uncoined; Grain, Flour, Saltpeetre, Printed Books, Salt Meat, Tar Pitch, Tea-lead and Travelling Baggage.

CLASS III.—(PROHIBITED.)

Opium.

CLASS IV.—(SUBJECT TO AD VALOREM.)

Numerous articles as: Arms, Watches and Clocks, Cutlery, Gold and Silver Lace, Jewellery, Wines and Spirituous Liquors and other unenumerated goods.

NOTE.

According to the VIII article of the Convention of Yedo, a duty will be charged on the sale of foreign vessels to Japanese of three boos per ton for Steamers, and one boos per ton for Sailing vessels.

EXPORT TARIFF.

	Boos.	Cts.
Coal,		
Cotton (raw)	2	25
Coir,	0	45
Hemp,	2	00
Iron (Japanese)	0	60
Singlass,	2	25
Oil (Fish)	0	30
" (Seed)	1	05
Rags,	0	15
Sea-weed (uncut)	0	30
Sea-weed (cut)	0	60
Seed (Rape)	0	45
" Sesamum,	0	90
SILK		
Raw and thrown,	75	00
Tanna or Dupioni,	20	00
Noshi or skein,	7	50
Floss,	20	00
Cocoons, pierced,	7	00
" unpierced,	12	00
Waste Silk and	2	25
Waste Cocoons,	2	25
Silk Worms' Eggs, sheet	75	00
TEA—		
100 catties	3	50
Quality known as Baricha		
when exported from Nagas-		
saki only, 100 catties.....	0	75
Tobacco Leaf,	0	75
Wax, Cut or prepared,	1	50

SHANGHAI.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEE OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTENDED DEPARTURE
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SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEE OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTERESTED PARTIES
Seamen							
Arise	Pritchard	Am. str.	70	Apr. 12	H. Fogg and Co	Laid up	
China	Schroon	Br. str.	160	July 23	T. Kries and Co		
Columbia	Stewart	Br. str.	23	Aug. 3	Trautman and Co	Laid up	
Confucius	McIntosh	Br. str.	600	May 24	Storer and Co		
Faust	Guida	Br. str.	285	June 20	Chinese Government	Laid up	
Fire Queen	Gray	Am. str.	30	June 20	Russell and Co		
Gérre	Gedow	Am. str.	30		Wm. Furst and Co	Laid up	
Goodluck	Goodluck	Br. str.	130		Partridge		
Labourdomais	Reisnot	Fr. str.	572	July 3	Messageries Impériales	Hongkong	Mail
Nepaul	B. str.	Br. str.	541	July 3	P. & O. S. N. and Co	Yokohama	
Pew-loong	Simmons	Am. str.	89		T. J. Fells		
Shanghai	Atkins	Br. str.	534	June 18	Lawson and Co		
Shenbury	Harrison	Am. str.	561	June 10	Russell and Co	Laid up	
Shanyuan	K. str.	Br. str.	30		Trautman and Co		
Ta-pang-Nyo	Grindle	Br. str.	117	May 23	John Burt and Co		
Tientsin	Tientsin	Br. str.	80		Pei, Ho and Co		
Wan-Loung-Fei	Merrill	Br. str.	45	Sept. 10	Gro. Barnett and Co		
Whampoa	Earle	Br. str.	116		D. Sassoon, Sons and Co		

[illegible]

Abbot Lawrence	Brenshaw	Am.sh.	1490	June 13	Orser	
Adams George	Am.sh.	1491	June 13	Orser		
Alma Eldridge	am.sh.	150	June 27	Russell and Co		
Amaraush	am.sh.	338	June 3	Prazar and Co		
Amoral Channer	Fr.bk.	314	June 3	Prazar and Co		
Amr pulle	Wuonuf	11	June 26	Shah Brothers and Co	F. or charter	
Bien flos	Leveque	Fr.bk.	341	June 1	Prazar and Co	
Bienclathra	Doron	d. bk.	464	June 26	Borneo and Co	
Bolna	tussall	43	Aug. 23			
Buena Vista	Am.sh.	47	Aug. 23	Edw. A. Heard and Co		
Cinocrella	Williams	b. sh.	837	[Apr. 6]	Dent and Co	
Cochang	b. sh.	457	June 5	Wm. Brochers and Co	F. or charter	
Conching	Sp. bk.	403	June 17	Phillips, Moore and Co		
Corn Nymph	C. m. sh.	329	June 17	Phillips, Moore and Co		
Counakyle	Morrison	B. sh.	730	June 17	A. Livingston and Co	Early
Delangely	DuPont	Fr. sh.	300	June 5	Maxter	
Duck	Lorenzo	B. ar.	345	July 21	F. Lima and Co	Laid up
Edmund	Edmund	Fr.	185	July 21	F. Schillhaus and Co	
Etien Browne	Macedonalu	B. bk.	316	[May 24]	Orser	Manila

Elizabeth	Moore	B. bk.	442	June 9	A. R. Milby and Co	F. or charter
Euzine	Wardner	B. bk.	398	May 11	H. Hubener and Co	Repairing

Funny	Waters	d. bk.	467	June 27	F. R. Tilly and Co	F. or charter	
Fusi Yama	Thompson	b. bk.	586	May 21	W. B. Tilly and Co	F. or charter	Early
Gabaiva	Wey	d. bk.	415	June 23	A. H. Haver and Co	F. or charter	
Gaustert	MacKinn	d. bk.	216	May 6	Vaucher Perce	F. or charter	
Helen Nicholson	Halfaday	i. sh.	716	June 16	Shaw, Brothers and Co	F. or charter	
Highflyer	Clayton	b. bk.	1012	June 15	G. H. Livings and Co	F. or charter	Immed
Hilman	Diamond	d. bk.	410	May 39	Smith Kennedy and Co	F. or charter	Early
Isabella	opper	d. bk.	181	June 11	Smith Kennedy and Co	F. or charter	
J. R. Wyrester	rown	b. sh.	821	May 31	J. R. Matheson and Co	F. or charter	Immed
John Stanton, Jnr	White	b. sh.	724	June 20	Fraser and Co	F. or charter	
Knight Snowdon	Whebarson	b. sh.	655	June 18	Born Company	F. or charter	
Keep Kee	Ben, Hioic	b. sr.	331	June 3	Truettman and Co	F. or charter	
Lamwong	Spowart	d. sh.	715	June 18	Matheson and Co	F. or charter	
Maggie Leslie	Schrens	d. bk.	463	June 20	Fraser and Co	F. or charter	
Maulia II	Schrens	atm. bk.	606	June 27	Clasus-N Droege and Co	F. or charter	
Marie Laurie	Asyl	r. sh.	393	June 5	Fraser and Co	F. or charter	
Marquis of Argyll	Hay	b. sh.	515	June 1	Smith Kennedy and Co	F. or charter	
Minister Lehand	Whebarson	d. bk.	636	June 27	Fraser and Co	F. or charter	
Mondavian	Blackburn	b. bk.	430	June 22	Master	F. or charter	
Nelly	Simpson	b. bk.	406	June 27	Uyphant and Co	F. or charter	
Neptune	Parkins	b. bk.	533	May 27	F. and O. S. A. Co	F. or charter	
Nippon	Forst	put. bk.	276	June 27	F. R. Kruze and Co	F. or charter	
Oceania	W. Wilson	b. bk.	273	June 27	Fraser and Co	F. or charter	
Orkan	W. Wilson	b. bk.	273	June 27	Fraser and Co	F. or charter	
Pakwan	W. Wilson	b. bk.	273	June 27	Fraser and Co	F. or charter	
Pekwa	W. Wilson	b. bk.	273	June 27	Fraser and Co	F. or charter	
Peterborough	Orerhard	b. bk.	560	June 18	J. R. Matheson and Co	F. or charter	
Petrol	Terrie	d. sr.	287	May 31	W. B. Tilly and Co	F. or charter	
Princess	Jacobson	b. sh.	212	June 22	A. H. Haver and Co	F. or charter	
Renow	Adams	b. bk.	410	June 20	Fraser and Co	F. or charter	
Sailora Home	Aryant	b. sh.	1244	June 23	Master	F. or charter	
Samuel	Wigzell	b. bk.	426	June 7	Fraser and Co	F. or charter	
Sea Witch	Hughes	b. bk.	376	June 1	Smith, Sassoon, Sons & Co	F. or charter	
Seawall	Dwalele	b. sh.	480	June 10	W. B. Tilly and Co	F. or charter	
Star of China	Hodge	b. sh.	798	June 8	W. B. Tilly and Co	F. or charter	
Tewkesbury	Fowler	b. sh.	1017	May 23	F. R. Tilly and Co	F. or charter	
Trebojian	Lewis	i. sh.	1171	June 23	Blain, Tate and Co	F. or charter	Early
Tyecon	W. Wilson	b. bk.	352	June 27	Fraser and Co	F. or charter	
U. Thomson	W. Wilson	b. bk.	352	June 27	Fraser and Co	F. or charter	
Wellington	Mahey	b. bk.	415	June 3	G. H. Livings and Co	F. or charter	
Westminster	Tovey	b. s.	731	June 26	Smith, K. and Co	F. or charter	
Wilelm Melchid	Duncan	b. sh.	707	June 20	Fraser and Co	F. or charter	

FILE NO.	DATE	BY	REMARKS
100-100000	10/10/10	100000	100000

SHIP'S NAME.	CAPTAIN.	FLAG & REG.	TONS.	DATE OF ARRIV.	ONSIGNEES OR AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	FROM.
Argus		B. str.	160	Aug. 21	Shaw, Cull and Co	Uncertain	London
Challenger	Browne	B. sh.	619	May 15	Macpherson and Co	Shanghai	London
Conference	Reid	B. sh.	532	May 15	Macpherson and Co	London	Batavia
China	Telford	B. str.	490	May 28	DeCromm and Co	Uncertain	

sr.	221	Jan. 25	Order
bk	292	Apr 26	J. E

B. B. M. Ships in the China Squadron.					
NAME.	RIG.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHARF AT
Acorn,	store ship	—	—	—	Hongkong
Adventure,	c. Troop ship	4	400	C. L. Waddilove	Hongkong
Algerine,	st. gun-vrs.	1	80	—	Hankow
Argus,	pod. atm. sloop.	6	300	Comr. J. Round	Japan
Banterer,	st. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Tonkin	Hongkong
Barrosa,	sc. atm. corvt.	21	400	apt Boys	Shanghai
Beasilah,	pod. atm. sloop.	4	400	W. N. W. Hewett	V.C. Singapore
Boanster, Steam Ord.	c. st. g. b.	3	60	—	Hongkong
Bustard,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Macquay	Japan
Cockchafer,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Howard Kerr	Ningpo
Commarant,	c. st. gun. va.	4	200	Comr. G. D. Broad	Nagasaki
Coquette,	sc. st. gun-vr.	4	200	Comr. A. G. R. Roe	Singapore
Cotmandandel,	pod. at. tender	—	150	—	Hongkong
Dive, Steam ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60	—	Hongkong
Drake,	gun-boat.	3	40	Lt. Hunt	Ningpo
Firm,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Eaton	Japan
Flamer, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat.	3	60	—	Hongkong
Forester,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. J. E. Stokes	Ningpo
Grasshopper,	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. J. C. Patterson	Amy
Hardy,	sc. st. g. b.	3	60	Lieut. Morice	Chinkiang
Haughty,	gun-boat.	3	6	Lieut. Mainwaring	Hongkong
Havock,	gun-boat.	3	60	Lieut. Luard	Fuchuan & Japan
Hesper,	store ship.	4	150	S.iff Com. Thain	Yokohama
Insolent,	gun-boat.	3	40	G. T. Nicolas	Chefoo
Janur,	gun-boat.	3	40	Geo. W. Johnson	Macao
Leven, Steam Ordinary,	gun-vessel	1	80	—	Hongkong
Mannia,	sc. st. desp. ves.	—	7	Lieut. R. Ryan (Master)	Hongkong
McArthur, Naval Hospital,	hospital.	—	—	(It. Bernard, M.D.B.S.)	Hongkong
Opomsum, Tender to H. M. S. Princess	gun-boat.	3	60	—	Hongkong
Charlotte,	s. g. vessel	4	200	Comr. Menzies	Hongkong
Oprey,	sc. atm. corvt.	21	400	Capt. Haswell	Amy
Pelorus,	sc. st. sloop	17	200	Comr. Stevens	Amy
Perseus,	Receiving ship.	12	—	Comr. Oliver Jones	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte,					
Princess Royal, Bear-					

Vincent King, C. B.) Battler.	sc. at. sloop	17	00 Capt. Webb	Singapore
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Rifman,	sc. Survey ves.	5	101	J. W. Reed	refitting	Hongkong
Salamia	pad despy		250	Comr G. Suttle		Shanghai
Sevilla,	sc. stgn. covr.	12	400	Comr. R. W. Courtenay		Shanghai
Serpent,	sc. desp. vessel	4	200	Comr. C. H. Bullock		{ Surv. serv. last at Pootung
Slater,	gun-boat,	1	80	Lieut. J. P. Kenis		Ching keang lo
Stirling, gun-boat,		1	60	Lieut. Powya		Tientsin
Stanch, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat,	3	60			Shanghai
Stanch, Steam Ordinary,	gun-boat,	3	60			(tongkong
Watchful, Steam Or-	gun-boat,	3	40			Hongkong
disary,						
Wexley,	sc. s. g. b.	3	60	Lt. Doughty		Shanghai
Woodcock, Steam Or-	gun-boat,	3	40			Hongkong

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PRICE OF THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.—To Subscribers to the Weekly Paper, *Spanish Dollar*; To Non-subscribers to the Weekly Paper, *Twelve Dollars*.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Five Lines and under, *One Dollar*; each additional Line, *Twenty Cents*—One-half of these Charges for Repetitions.

Advertisements will not be repeated unless so ordered, but "Notices of Firms" will be continued at the same rate, in the OVERLAND issues, unless otherwise directed.

AGENTS.—London, F. ALBAR, 11 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, *Suva*, J. DROWN, & Sons, *Amoy*, GILES & Co., *Fukuchan*, A. H. DUBIN, *Shanghai*, H. FOGG & Co., *Manila*, C. KAY & Co.

Printed and Published by J. H. MURPHY & Co. No. 2, Upper Circular Road, Singapore.

Wenzle,	sc. st. g.b.	3	60	Lt. Doughty	Shanghai
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Hongkong, July